

# THE TRIBUNE.

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Some one who knows says ambi-  
tion causes a fool to jump at the  
moon and fall in the mud.

President McKinley has issued  
his proclamation establishing free  
trade with the island of Porto Rico.

The fruit crop will be short this  
year. Still there will be lots of  
plums for faithful party workers.

Senator McLaurin, of South Car-  
olina, was voted out of the party,  
but he has started a revolution  
whose end is not yet.

It is claimed that out of an aver-  
age annual loss of the world's ship-  
ping of 2,172 vessels, 94 of them  
are completely missing and never  
heard of again.

The court house at Butler will be  
built if it kills the Democratic party,  
divides the county and bank-  
rupts the tax-payers. The people  
voted for it and they get what they  
vote for.

All the land seekers have returned  
from the new Kiowa and each  
one is now waiting the announce-  
ment that he is a lucky Baldwin in  
Uncle Sam's distribution of free  
gifts at \$1.25 an acre.

The drouth is causing an increas-  
ed belief in the doctrines of expan-  
sion in this section of the country.  
Even our orchardists soak their  
fruit in water to make it expand be-  
fore sending it to market.

On the 8th of July the inhabi-  
tants of the city of St. Louis con-  
sumed 87,000,000 gallons of water,  
about 100 gallons for each man,  
woman and child in the city. Who  
said St. Louis was a city of brev-  
eries?

It is quite probable that a canal  
treaty will be agreed upon between  
the United States and Great Britain  
at no distant day. Britain has  
other irons in the fire that are like-  
ly to burn unless she gets them on  
the anvil right away.

Col. John S. Mosby, the ex-Con-  
federate cavalry chieftain, has re-  
cently been appointed a special  
agent of the general land office and  
will be assigned to duty in a dis-  
trict which will include the states of  
Minnesota and Nebraska. Thus  
do we wipe out the bitterness en-  
gendered by the late family romps.

The state militia broke camp last  
Saturday and Sunday saw the last  
of them leave Nevada. The week  
was spent quite profitably and Min-  
nesota has a few men all the better  
qualified for military service in case  
they shall be needed. She ought to  
have 25,000 men in such camps  
every year, and the funds for such  
work ought to be provided liberally  
and willingly.

Leading authorities say that in  
1900 we had in this country 10,000,-  
000 less cattle than in 1892, and  
that in that time our population has  
increased over 10,000,000. In 1892  
we were considered to have 825  
head of cattle to every 1,000 of popu-  
lation, while in 1900 we got down  
to 535 to every 1,000 of our popu-  
lation, losing on an average during  
those eight years 1,000,000, so that  
if we are only to maintain our pres-  
ent ratio we must be able to show  
an annual increase of about 1,000,-  
000 cattle. This aspect of the situ-  
ation appeals strongly to thinking  
men, and possibly gives the real ex-  
planation why men of great wealth  
are now eagerly embarking in the  
cattle business, both as breeders of  
pure bred cattle and in safe concerns  
on the range.—L. S. Stock Indica-  
tor.

## The Result of Protection.

A few years ago our political  
friends argued in favor of the Wil-  
son tariff bill upon what James G.  
Blaine had said about the expert-  
ness and ability of the American  
laborer to produce more than the  
laborers of other countries. Now  
comes Mullhall, the statistician, and  
shows that a farm hand in the  
United States does as much as two  
in Great Britain, three in Germany,  
five in Austria and seven in Russia.  
The farm laborer of Europe does  
nine times the work to get double  
the result of the farm laborer in the  
United States. That is, it takes  
four and one-half Europeans to  
equal one American.

Extending the comparison to Asia  
and Africa, and the average United  
States producer is equal to ten the  
world over, outside our own coun-  
try. This comparison is emphatic-  
ally made more emphatic, when  
extended to our coal consump-  
tion, steam power and the prod-  
ucts of manufactures. Naturally  
comes the question if this be true,  
why is it so?

In the language of another, "No  
one cause alone answers the ques-  
tion. We must add to resource,  
opportunity, necessity, development,  
invention, energy, skill, ambition,  
all aided in creation, nourishment  
and accomplishment by the Ameri-  
can system of Protection. Re-  
source without labor is of no value;  
production without price is waste of  
energy. The mills must be busy  
to provide a market for the product  
of the earth, and the workers must  
have wages with which to buy the  
fruit of the farmers labor. All  
along up through the decades we  
found work to do, and we have  
done it ourselves. We have, dur-  
ing two-thirds of the time, protected  
our labor and industries by a tariff  
that has kept out competing prod-  
ucts. In this way we have built  
up a home market among our 77,-  
000,000 of people equal to one-half  
the rest of the world's markets."

It has always been the policy of  
the Republican party to thus keep  
the American laborer, the Ameri-  
can miner, the American manufac-  
turer in the lead. The result is  
they are better fed, better clothed,  
better housed and by far more in-  
telligent, and in morals are infinite-  
ly superior to the corresponding  
classes in any other country in the  
world.

## That New Court House.

Our few remarks on the court  
house matter seems to have struck a  
tender spot in the epidermis of our  
friend of the Butler Times, and to  
have tickled Bro. Wiseman under  
the arm somewhat, so they had  
more or less to say about it. Of  
course we are always flattered to  
have what we say noticed, for it in-  
dicates we have said something that  
attracts attention.

We thought we were very mild in  
our remarks and had no idea we  
were helping to stir up a row. Now  
comes that old reliable, one gallus,  
rock ribbed, copper bottomed, old  
devil blood raw if he is only  
properly labeled, the truest blue of  
them all, the Bates County Demo-  
crat, and "regrets very much that it  
feels it a duty to even call attention  
to the grave charges, at Fairbury,  
Neb., against Geo. E. McDonald,  
architect and superintendent of con-  
struction of our new court house.  
The Democrat dislikes very much  
to do this. Indeed, the editor says  
he had previously seen grave charges  
and hoped they were not true, as  
Mr. McDonald has been very kind."  
But the editor don't say the charges  
were not true or even that he did  
not believe them to be true. The  
worthy editor also says "that Pres-  
iding Attorney Horn has a docu-  
ment signed by all the county judges  
of Lawrence county, this state,  
(that's the county that has a court  
house like ours to be; is it not?)  
"in which he is charged with some-  
thing, which if true and repeated  
here, would endanger the construc-  
tion of our new court house. It is  
for this reason, and this alone, that  
the Democrat calls attention to the  
matter."

If the Democrat knows anything  
that will endanger the construction  
of the new court house, he should

make it known, and as he calls upon  
the county court to make a "thor-  
ough investigation," we doubt not  
he has taken the necessary steps to  
have the thing exposed.

Not only this, but then comes the  
superintendent with his third or a  
hundred I's, in an article of expla-  
nation that shows a far worse con-  
dition of affairs than can possibly be  
made out of what the Democrat  
hints at.

Then in addition to this "another  
rumor says that work has actually  
stopped because the contractor, who  
is an "honest man" from Indiana,  
so we were informed the last time  
we were in Butler, who knows his  
business like a book, will not use  
the material they want him to put  
in the building, because of its inferi-  
or quality.

We only mention these things to  
call Bros. Allen and Wiseman's at-  
tention to them so they may know  
we had some basis for our mild re-  
marks. We don't often criticize  
public officers unless we are thor-  
oughly convinced they deserve it.  
Nor shall we in this case, but we  
will say this by way of a hint to our  
coteremporaries: A leading Demo-  
crat, a good citizen, and one of the  
best lawyers in Bates county, said  
to us last week, "there are several  
surprises awaiting the people in the  
construction of this court house."  
And there's more to follow.

## Capt. John P. Keiser Dead.

The death of Capt. John P. Kei-  
ser of St. Louis, president of the  
Rich Hill Water Light & Fuel Co.,  
is reported at Penetang, Ontario,  
where with his family he had gone to  
spend the summer. His death was  
the result of gastritis caused by  
drinking cold milk, and was there-  
fore sudden and unexpected, as he  
had been an unusually healthy man  
all his life.

Capt. Keiser was born Sept. 23,  
1833, in Boone county, Mo. He  
was of Dutch descent, his ancestors  
settling in Pennsylvania in 1688.  
His grandfather was one of the first  
settlers of Lexington, Ky. In  
1828, Capt. Keiser's father removed  
to Boone county and built the  
first grist mill in the county. The  
son, the eldest of four children, had  
a liking for steamboating in the  
early days, and, after attending  
school in St. Louis at the old Catho-  
lic Sisters' school in the old cathed-  
ral and at other places, he went  
aboard the steamer Clendenin with  
Capt. Henry Smith to study navi-  
gation. He received a pilot's li-  
cense before he was 21 years of age.

Shortly after he was put in com-  
mand of one of the old steamers of  
the "Lightning line." Later he  
purchased the Isabella, which yield-  
ed him rich returns until the civil  
war broke out.

After the war he located in St.  
Louis. He was identified with the  
construction of the Eads bridge and  
later became general superintendent  
of the Memphis and St. Louis

## "Badly Crippled."

Rheumatism at its worst is a sort of  
living death. It chains a man to a chair  
or binds him to a bed, and mites out to  
him a daily martyrdom. At the best  
rheumatism is a  
painful malady, in-  
terfering alike with  
pleasure and busi-  
ness.

To cure rheu-  
matism it is necessary  
to eliminate from  
the blood the acid  
poisons which are  
the cause of the dis-  
ease. This is effec-  
tually done by the  
use of Dr. Pierce's  
Golden Medical Dis-  
covery. It carries  
out of the blood the  
corrupt and poison-  
ous accumulations  
which breed and  
feed disease. It in-  
creases the activity  
of the blood-making  
glands and sends an  
increased supply of  
rich, pure blood  
through vein and  
artery to strengthen  
every organ of the  
body.

"I had been troubled  
with rheumatism for  
twelve years, and had  
tried many doctors and  
had at times in my  
back, hips and legs  
such a pain as would  
kill me. My appetite  
was very bad. Every-  
body who saw me said  
I must die. I took five  
bottles of Dr. Pierce's  
Golden Medical Dis-  
covery, and today my  
health is good and  
I am suffering no more  
with rheumatism."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant  
Pillars are the power-  
ful aids to the cleans-  
ing system. By all  
doctors in  
medicine.

Packet company, which subsequent-  
ly developed into the St. Louis and  
New Orleans Anchor line company.  
He was president of that com-  
pany until 1884, when he disposed  
of his interest and dropped the river  
business. He was made president  
of the Laclede Gas Light company,  
which position he filled until the  
company was reorganized. Within  
the past few years he has been in  
the real estate business. He was  
married in September, 1864, to  
Miss Laura Hough, daughter of  
George W. Hough of Jefferson  
City.

Perhaps there was no better  
known river man along the Missis-  
sippi and Missouri than Capt. Kei-  
ser. He was a close student of  
steamboating, and it was to this fac-  
ulty that he owed his success in life.  
During his time he owned fifty-two  
different boats. His employees were  
numerous, and they always spoke  
highly of him and of his considerate  
manner. In recent years he had  
belonged more than one old fresh-  
water tar who called upon him for  
assistance. His beneficence extend-  
ed among all people and his assist-  
ance was never sought in vain. He  
owned much valuable real estate in  
St. Louis and was interested in and  
President of the Rich Hill Water,  
Light & Fuel Company, and of  
course took a deep interest in our  
city and the success of our water  
works plant. Under his official  
management they have always fur-  
nished an abundant supply of water  
and the efficiency of the service un-  
der the contract with the city has  
been the first consideration. Lib-  
eral and careful in the management  
of all his affairs he has been equally  
so with his Rich Hill interests.  
Capt. Keiser left his affairs in such  
condition that matters will go on  
just as usual without any flurry or  
disturbance.

## News Notes From The Capital.

Secretary Long has been trying  
for about two years to get some  
sort of an official investigation,  
either by navy officers or by a  
congressional committee, made  
that would throw light upon some  
seemingly dark places in the naval  
campaign that resulted in the de-  
struction of Cervera's Spanish  
fleet. Consequently he is more  
than pleased with the letter he has  
received from Rear Admiral  
Schley, the officer most nearly con-  
cerned, requesting that a court of  
inquiry be ordered upon his con-  
duct during the campaign, and  
will order the court at once, al-  
though it may be some time before  
the inquiry can be fully made, ow-  
ing to the fact that the officers  
whose testimony must be taken are  
widely scattered. Under ordinary  
circumstances the members of this  
court would be named by the chief  
of the bureau of navigation, but in  
this case, in order that there may  
be no basis for a charge of person-  
al prejudice or unfairness in their  
selection, they will be chosen by  
Sec. Long, and the names will be  
submitted to Pres. McKinley for  
his approval before the orders are  
issued to them. Sec. Long says  
his only desire in the matter is to  
have the long and disagreeable  
controversy settled once for all,  
and so settled that the settlement  
shall be acknowledged as fair and  
just by all unprejudiced persons,  
and that no man hopes more sin-  
cerely than he does that every  
charge made against Admiral  
Schley will be refuted by the facts  
brought before the court. While  
Sec. Long will not order Admiral  
Dewey to serve as president of the  
court against his wishes, he has  
informed the admiral that he would  
be pleased to have him serve in  
that capacity, and it is believed in  
Washington that he will. As Ad-  
miral Dewey is a Democrat, his  
serving as president of the court  
would shut out any charge that  
the court was politically opposed  
to Schley, who is also a Democrat.

Sec. Hitchcock will not start up-  
on his vacation until the distribu-  
tion of the Oklahoma homesteads  
have been completed. He charac-  
terized as absurd speculation in the  
numbers of those registered for the  
drawings and said "It is impossi-  
ble under the regulations for them

to transfer their rights. For any  
of them to attempt to do so would  
be a clear violation of the law.  
They take an oath not to do such a  
thing, and to use their rights for  
their own exclusive benefit. There  
can be no speculation in these  
numbers." Sec. Hitchcock also  
took occasion to warn the public  
against purchasing lots in bogus  
townsites in the lands to be open-  
ed. He said "The only townsites  
which have been authorized are  
those of the three county seats.  
No others has been sanctioned,  
and no one knows where others  
will be. Hence all except those  
three are bogus, and reports of  
their establishment should be de-  
nounced as intended to deceive  
the public."

Under Pres. McKinley's procla-  
mation Porto Rico now has free  
trade with the United States. Gov.  
Allen remained in Washington  
until the proclamation was issued  
and then went to join his family  
in Massachusetts, to spend his  
leave of absence, which will ex-  
pire next September. At that  
time William H. Hunt, who has  
made such a creditable record as  
secretary of Porto Rico, and who  
will until then exercise the powers  
of acting governor, will be for-  
mally appointed governor of Porto  
Rico to succeed Gov. Allen, who  
has completed the task he under-  
took for the island. Mr. Hunt  
was appointed to his present po-  
sition from Montana, where he had  
been a member of the legislature  
and of the constitutional conven-  
tion, but he is a native of Louisi-  
ana, a son of Wm. H. Hunt, who  
was secretary of the navy in the  
Garfield and the Arthur adminis-  
trations and afterwards United  
States minister to Russia. It was  
with the understanding that he  
would succeed Gov. Allen that  
Mr. Hunt went to Porto Rico.

Charles A. Conant, of Massa-  
chusetts, a well known and thor-  
oughly capable newspaper man,  
who has made a specialty of finan-  
cial and economic subjects, has  
been selected by Sec. Root as a  
special commissioner of the war  
department to investigate the coin-  
age and banking system of the  
Philippines and suggest what leg-  
islation is needed therefor.

Sec. Wilson, who has utilized  
all the facilities of the department  
of agriculture to get at the facts  
still expresses the opinion that the  
damage to the corn crop by the ex-  
cessive heat has been exaggerated  
and that in the great corn belt of  
the country the crops will be about  
up to the average, but that in the  
semi-arid region, west of the mid-  
dle of Kansas and Nebraska, the  
damage has been serious.

Sec. Root, who has been work-  
ing hard for months without an ex-  
tended rest, has gone to Long Is-  
land to try to get one, and will not  
return to Washington for some  
weeks unless compelled by some-  
thing important to do so.

The Bryanites do not get much  
consolation from the talk of south-  
ern Democrats who comes to  
Washington these days. Almost  
to a man they endorse the Ohio  
Democrats and say their example  
in ignoring Bryan and the Kansas  
City platform is likely to be follow-  
ed by the Democrats in other  
states—in Maryland and Virginia  
in the near future, and in the oth-  
ers later.

## Important Building and Loan Decision.

At the June term of the Bates  
County Circuit Court, Judge Graves  
rendered a decision in the case of  
Martha A. Austin and others vs.  
National Loan and Investment As-  
sociation and others, of much in-  
terest to all persons who are bor-  
rowers from any Building and Loan  
Association. In the case decided,  
the point of greatest interest is the  
question of the application of the  
dues paid by the borrowing mem-  
ber. Upon this point the Judge in  
his decision says, "Where there is  
pledged stock, not as yet matured,  
and foreclosure proceedings are in-  
stituted, can the borrower have the  
amount paid upon his stock credit-  
ed as a payment upon his loan, or  
must the borrower pay the loan in  
full, thereby releasing his pledged

stock, and then either carry his  
stock to maturity, or proceed to  
have it cancelled in the regular way  
as provided by the statutes for the  
cancellation of unpledged stock?"

The stock, although at  
the time, practically valueless, was  
pledged as collateral security. The  
subsequent payments have given it  
the value it now possesses. These  
payments were upon stock and not  
upon the debt, and if they are to be  
credited upon the debt it must be  
by force of the statute, or the con-  
struction given the statute by the  
courts. The statute relied upon by  
plaintiffs is section 2813 Revised  
Statutes 1889, which provides what  
credits shall be given upon a sale of  
the real estate. It will be noticed  
that the credits therein mentioned  
are credits which are to be given  
upon the SALE of the real estate  
mentioned in the deed of trust. In  
this case there has been no sale, but  
steps had been taken for a sale and  
the sale was prevented by the tem-  
porary injunction herein.

As to whether the payments on  
stock should be credited on the loan  
in a case of this character seems to  
be somewhat of a mixed question  
under the authorities in this State.  
In the following cases it would seem  
that such payments have been so  
credited,

Brown vs. Archer 62 M. A. 277.  
Price vs. Association, 75 M. A.  
556.  
Sapington vs. Loan Company, 76  
M. A. 248.  
Clark vs. Association 85 M. A.  
398.

It is true that the peculiar word-  
ing of the statute, section 2813, Re-  
vised Statutes 1889, is not discussed  
in these cases, but we cannot see  
how the court could have passed  
upon the matter without having had  
in view this provision of the law.  
If it were not for the statute the  
value of the collateral security  
could not be claimed as a credit  
upon the loan unless it had been  
specifically agreed that it should be  
considered as credit upon the loan,  
so that the courts must have had  
this statute in mind in these cases.

On the other hand apparently a  
contrary view is taken in the case  
of Edinger vs. Association 83 M. A.  
615. We shall not undertake to  
harmonize the inconsistencies of  
these decisions, if in fact there are  
inconsistencies.

Following what we deem to be  
the latest and more numerous hold-  
ings of the Courts in this State we  
conclude that plaintiffs are entitled  
to have the amount paid upon the  
stock applied as a credit upon their  
loan."

## Which Was the Wiser?

There are different ways of retir-  
ing from business, and quite differ-  
ent experiences resulting therefrom.  
Two instances will serve to illus-  
trate diversities of tastes and incli-  
nations, and point a moral. A well-  
to-do merchant of the city of R.  
sold his interest in the firm, and his  
fine residence in town, and removed  
to a good-sized and well improved  
farm several miles in the country,  
to spend the balance of his years in  
rural pursuits and enjoyments.  
Having been both reared on a  
farm, he had throughout his busi-  
ness career cherished an ardent de-  
sire to return to the joys of country  
life and living when the time arriv-  
ed to be released from the weary  
grind of money making in the town.  
He had kept in touch with agricul-  
tural affairs, so that he was well  
versed in modern methods and im-  
proved appliances, and in the self-  
imposed task of managing and re-  
modeling his rural estate his mental  
and physical powers were quickened  
and his years renewed. He called  
himself a "returned prodigal" and  
settled down to the full enjoyment  
of his vital and other luxuries.

The former owner of the farm  
that the merchant purchased, find-  
ing himself possessed of a moderate  
competence, removed to the town  
and settled down to enjoy the abso-  
lute repose to be had in a comfort-  
able house with modern improve-  
ments and a small back yard. There  
he was free from worries as to the  
crops, and his morning nap was not  
disturbed by howling blue or any of  
(Continued on 2nd page.)